

CZECH AND EUROPEAN FISHERIES LAW

SUMMARY

Fishery cannot be comprehended as only in inland waters because marine fishery presents expressively overbearing part of this human activity. In this work the marine fishery is less substantial because in the Czech Republic as in mediterranean state is operated only inland fishery.

Fishery means refinement, protection and fishing in fishpond management or by the performance of the fishing right. The fishery in the Czech Republic is classified into production fishery and farming on the fishing grounds.

System of public law and private law is blended together in the sphere of fishery and that is why lots of legal regulations associate with fishery. We must not forget the directives and regulations of the European community.

The fishing law in the Czech Republic is regulated on a large scale in the Fishery Act and in the public notice and everything is practically prescribed, including size limits, bag limits, periods of protection for individual species, number of rods, hooks, using of flies, shortly everything.

In the Czech Republic, all the rivers belong to the state. If you like to manage on a fishing ground, you will have to win the selection procedure. You can obtain the authorisation for performance of fishing right which is valid for 10 years. But in fact, nowadays all riverine fisheries are administered by the Czech Fishing Union which holds old authorisation with no limited validity to do this. Fishing office can take this authorisation away if the rules aren't kept. The Department of Agriculture determinates plans of species and numbers of fish which you have to regulary stock.

If you want fishing, you must have a fishing licence and you have to prove some knowledge. The Czech citizens have to pass out a course, foreigners have to show a licence from their country. State fishing cards (fishing licence) in the Czech Republic are issued in the municipal offices. Firstly you must have the Czech state fishing card and then you can buy a fishing permit. The gained money dissapear in the state bureaucracy because sale of cards has high overheads but state fishing cards are relatively cheap.

Fishing Rangers are established to protect fishery. Fishing Rangers are financed by users of fishing grounds (from fishing permits) but they have to be set up by the fishing office. Fishing Rangers have relatively limited authority but they can cooperate with a police. However, if they

catch somebody poaching, the poacher can be punished by financial penalty or his or her property can be taken away or he could go to the prison.

Game-fishing is very popular in the Czech Republic. Our fishers belong to the best in the world.

The most important legal regulations of European fisheries law are:

Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 of 27 July 2006 on the European Fisheries Fund, Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the common fisheries policy, Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, Council Directive 2006/88/EC of 24 October 2006 on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals, Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96.